Alexandria DAILY Gazette, Commercial & Political.

VOL IX.] FIRDAY, DECEMBER 23, 1808. [No. 2365.

Sales at Vendue.

On every Tuesday and Friday,
WILL BE SOLD
At the Vendue Store, corner of Prince and Water streets.
A Variety of Dry Goods, Groceries, &c.

Particulars of which will be expressed in the bills of the day——All kinds of goods which are on limitation and the prices of which are established, can at any time be viewed and purchased at the lowest limitation and prices.

P. G. Marsteller, v. m.

Cottom and Stewart

Have just published their

ALMANAC for 1809.

Containing a great deal of useful and entertaining matter. For sale by the thousand, gross, or single one.

They will publish, with all possible speed,

A new Novel, by Mrs. Plunkett, (late Miss Gunning) entitled

The Exile of Erin.

October 6.

Just Published,

For sale at the Subscribers Book Store,

THE LAWYER;
OR,
Man as he ought not to be.

Neatly bound in boards, and lettered—price one dollar.

ALMANAC's
For the year 1809, by the gross, dozen, or single one.

Just Received,
A large supply of PLAYING CARDS & WRAPPING PAPER.

Dr. Ree's Cyclopedia,
No. 46, is received, and No. 17, is expected in a few days.

Subscribers are earnestly requested to send for their copies, especially those who have received but a few numbers: 'tis much easier to pay for one or two numbers at a time, than to pay for ten or fifteen.

ROBERT GRAY.

☞ City Tavern and Hotel,

ALEXANDRIA:
AT THE SIGN OF THE GRAPES.

WILLIAM CATON,

From the City of Annapolis, (Maryland)

RESPECTFULLY informs his FRIENDS and the PUBLIC in general, that he has taken that *justly celebrated INN*, in this city, called The CITY TAVERN and HOTEL, lately in the possession of Mr. *John Gadsby*. He hopes, by assiduity and attention, to give the greatest satisfaction to every person, as no exertions on his part shall be wanted to keep up the high character which this Tavern has, as being one of the *best in the Union*: and assures them that he will always have an assortment of the best liquors and good waiters.

Travellers and others will meet with good accommodations at the above house, on reasonable terms.

Boarders are taken by the day, week, month or year.

☞ The papers from all the sea-ports on the continent are regularly taken and filed at the Coffee-House, adjoining the tavern, and are for the use of strangers.

*** Suppers can be had from six to twelve o'clock in the evening, at a short notice, from one to twenty.

November 15. d1f

TO BE SOLD,

At the subscriber's house, in Washington-street, just above the Episcopal Church in said street, and opposite Mr. *Jacob Hoffman's* sugar refinery—

Seine and Sewing, Shad and Herring Twine, with Sacking and Bed Cords, Plough Lines and Traces ready made—Also. Yard Rope, if wanted, and other Cords ready made at his house.

Joseph Harper.

December 15. dtJst Jan

NOTICE.

THE Subscriber proposes to practice *Physick* and *Surgery*, for which purpose he has opened a Shop on the north side of King between Washington and St Asaph streets.—If he should at any time not be at this Shop, he will be found at his *Father's*, on Prince-street, who will in his absence attend those who may please to call on him.

Archibald B. Dick.

December 8. dtf

JUST RECEIVED
For Sale at R. GRAY's Book-Store, King-Street;

THE POWER OF RELIGION,
On the mind, in retirement, affliction and at the approach of death.

Exemplified in the testimonies and experience of persons, distinguished by their greatness, learning or virtud.

" 'Tis Immortality—'tis that alone
" Amidst life's pains, abasements, emptiness,
" The Soul can comfort, elevate and fill."
YOUNG.

By LINDLEY MURRAY.

From the thirteenth English edition, enlarged and improved by the Author.

Price handsomely bound and lettered, 1 dollar.

RECOMMENDATIONS OF THE ABOVE WORK.

" We have had frequent occasion to speak of the diligence, good sense, and good intentions, of Mr. Murray; and we congratulate him sincerely on the success of this particular work. We announce this edition, because the alterations and additions are so considerable, that it is rendered almost a new work."
British Critic, July 1801.

" The examples which Mr. Murray has here selected, and the judicious reflections which accompany them, are such as can scarcely fail to make the best impressions, and to produce the best effects, on all who read them with attention. The present edition of this excellent publication, which has been long known and commended, is enlarged by the addition of twenty-two new characters, filling nearly one hundred pages."
Anti-Jacobin Review, Jan. 1804.

" We have received the *tenth* and last edition of this valuable work. The improvements made in it, will appear from the author's *advertisement*. We can only add to this account of the present useful volume, our hope that it will be extensively circulated among our countrymen."
The American Review & Literary Journal, for July, August & September, 1801.

" On reviewing this book, in its improved form, we find the facts unquestionable and highly interesting—the style correct and neat—and the general tendency of the work such as induces us strongly to recommend it, especially to young readers, who love entertainment mingled with instruction."
Evangelical Magazine, Oct. 1801.

" The rapid sale of this small but valuable collection, has anticipated the commendation we are desirous to bestow. In an exemplification of more than seventy remarkable characters, many striking examples are exhibited which, in the quiet hour of reflection, may contribute to arrest the careless and wandering; to animate the sincere and virtuous; and to convince or discountenance those who have been unhappily led to oppose the highest truths." *Gentleman's Magazine, Nov.* 1803.

Goldsmith's Grammar of Geography.
Pike's Arithmetic, large and small.
Hymns and Spiritual Songs.
School Bibles and Testaments, Spelling-Books, Primers, Bonnet-Boards Writing-Paper.

Also,

The 17th number Dr. Ree's new Cyclopedia.

October 20.

NOTICE.

The subscriber informs the public, that he manufactures and has for sale, at his manufactory corner of Prince and Fairfax streets,

STILLS of all sizes, commonly used for distilling grain or fruit.

A general assortment of TIN WARE.

SHEET-IRON STOVES and STOVE PIPES made at the shortest notice.

Every kind of PLUMMING WORK either for *Ships* or *Buildings*, done in the best manner.

The BRASS FOUNDERY BUSINESS in all its branches is carried on under the direction of Mr. *WILLIAM FLETCHER*, who has had many years experience, and as a workman is exceeded by few.—As the Brass-founder business is a partnership, application must be made to William Fletcher, who will undertake to make *GRATES* handsomely ornamented with Brass, agreeable to any pattern or price, and will execute the work in the very best and neatest manner and on the most reasonable terms.

The highest price given for *Old Copper, Brass, Pewter, Lead* and *Iron*.

George M'Munn.

October 13.

For New-York,

IN A FEW DAYS,
The Brig
CONFIDENCE,

Having part of her cargo engaged—for the balance apply to captain FREEMAN on board, at Vowell's wharf, or to

Daniel McClean.

December 20. 3tf

The Subscriber

Has removed from the House he lately occupied, to the corner opposite the *Washington Tavern*,

WHERE HE HAS FOR SALE,

A good assortment of Womens', Girls' and Childrens' Morocco and Leather Shoes

Mens' and Boys' Coarse and Fine Shoes.
Morocco Skins; Sole Leather.
Cod Fish; Old Bacon; Buck Wheat Meal.
Excellent Goshen and R. Island Cheese.
Rhode-Island Greening and Pippen Apples, in bls.
New-England Cider, in barrels.
Do, do. do. in bottles, 2 ys. old.
Mackerel and Herrings, in barrels.
Smoked Herrings in boxes.
Fresh Limes, and Lime Juice, in bottles.
Soap and Candles, in boxes.
Imperial, Young Hyson, and Green Tea.
Havanna Honey and Cigars—and a variety of other Articles.

Thomas Patten.

December 17. 7t

Twenty Dollars *Reward.*

LEFT the service of the subscriber on Friday last, a Negro slave, named *DANDRIDGE*—He is about 25 years of age, 5 feet 10 inches high, of a stout strong form, has a small scar over one of his eyes, and inclines rather to be corpulent—his complexion is between a black and a mulatto—he had on when he went away a white hat, a brown coattee, and brown velvet pantaloons, but as he had many other cloths it is probable he will change his dress. *Dandridge* was brought up as an house servant, and in that capacity he is excelled by few. He has a wife in Alexandria, and it is probable he is lurking somewhere about the town. Whoever will bring him to the subscriber or commit him to jail, if taken in town, shall receive *Ten Dollars*, if taken out of town the above reward.

Thomas Swann.

December 20. d

JOHN G. LADD,

HAS FOR SALE,

30 bales German Linens, consisting of brown and white Rolls, flaxen Osnaburghs, hempen Ticklenburghs, Burlaps, & Checks and Stripes.
1000 pieces Nankeen
Russia Sheeting and Duck
1 bale Writing Paper
50 bags of black Pepper of the best quality, and will be sold very low
Sugars and Coffee
40 hhds Molasses
1 pipe port Wine
10 do. Holland Gin
5 do. French Brandy
7 do. Jamaica Spirits.

A quantity of soal Leather, Shoes, Spermaciti and Tallow Candles, Cheese, &c. &c.

ril 7. d

Notice is hereby given,

To the Stockholders of the Bank of Alexandria,

THAT an election will be held at the court house in this town, on the third Monday in January next, for the purpose of chusing nine Directors for the ensuing year agreable to charter.

By order of the President and Directors,

Gurdin Chapin, *Cash'r.*

December 19. eote

Mr. Green, Printer, Fedricksburg; Mr. Heiskell, Printer, Winchester; and Mr. Davis, Printer, Richmond, are requested to insert the above advertisement until the election.

NOTICE.

THE subscriber cautions all those whom it may concern, from purchasing SAND—MARSH-MUD, or STONE, from JOSIAH BROWNING, now in possession of Jones's-Point; since he has no other title to the property than that which he derives from possession obtained by knavery and retained by *perjury*.

John R. Cooke.

December 19. eaw6w

MADAM *PIC,*

Respectfully informs the LADIES *of Alexandria and its vicinity,*

That she hath opened, this day,
An elegant assortment of Millenery,
Consisting of Velvet Bonnets, Turbans, Caps, and London Beaver Hats.

ALSO,

One case imported Millenery, unopened; with Silks and Satins of all colors, and Pelices ready made.

King-street, next door to M'Knight and Stewart, Dec. 22. d6t

MRS. LANPHIER,

HAS JUST RECEIVED,
A case of fashionable Turban Beaver Hats and Bonnets,
DIAMOND & COTTAGE STRAW do.
A few elegant Cut Velvet BONNET PATTERNS,
Fashionable Lace & Patent-nett CAPS,
And an assortment of Black, White and Fancy FEATHERS,
COMBS, TASSELS, &c.

December 22 3t

REMOVAL.

JAMES S. SCOTT,

Has removed to Prince-street, two doors west of *Mordecai Miller's* store.

December 17. d6t

Public Sale.

On TUESDAY next, will be sold, at the Vendue-Store,

A handsome Side-Board,
One pair Knife-Cases,
A Harpsicord,
One pair Card-Tables,
A Bell metal Skillet, &c. &c.

Philip G. Marsteller.

December 21.

Public Sale.

On TUESDAY next, at 11 o'clock, will be sold, at the Vendue Store, for cash,

One Share in the Capital Stock of the Pennsylvania Copper Mine.

P. G. Marsteller.

December 21.

Joseph Mandeville,

CORNER OF KING AND FAIRFAX STREETS,
Has Received,

100 half boxes Rousett's CIGARS, warranted of the very first quality, and full contents.
Real Maccouba Snuff,
Rappee do Coarse and Fine,
20 boxes fresh MUSTARD,
20 Philadelphia CHOCOLATE, 1st and 2d quality.

—HE HAS ALSO,

A General Assortment as usual, of good WINES, LIQUORS, and GROCERIES, for sale.

December 21.

NOTICE.

WILL be offered for sale, to the highest bidder, for ready money, on the 5th day of January next, at twelve o'clock, at the workshop of Jeremiah Saterwhite, on St. Asaph street, between King and Prince-street, one NEW COACHEE, completely finished.—Distrained for arrears of rent due A. Faw.

Daniel Minor, D. M.

December 21. dt5htJan.

The Subscriber

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public in general that he has opened a LIVERY STABLE at the corner of King and Henry streets, sufficient to accommodate fifteen to twenty horses. As he has a good, honest, sober hostler he pledges himself to give satisfaction to those who will favor him with their custom.

Thomas Richards.

December 21. d3t*

FOR SALE,

40 Shares of Potomac Bridge Stock.
10 do. Alexandria and Washington Road ditto.
3 do. Little River Turnpike Road do.
24 do Marine Insurance do.
Belonging to the estate of *John Watts*.

R. I. Taylor, *Ex'r.*

October 4. eotf

Alexandria Daily Gazette,
COMMERCIAL AND POLITICAL.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY
SAMUEL SNOWDEN,
Royal-street, Alexandria.

Daily Gazette, 6 Dollars per annum.
Country Gazette, 5 Dollars.

CONGRESS.

Senate of the United States.

THURSDAY, *November* 24.

EMBARGO.

DEBATE on Mr. Hillhouse's motion for a repeal.

[CONTINUED.]

(Mr. Giles's Speech continued.)

Mr. President, perhaps the greatest inconvenience attending popular governments consists in this; that whenever the union and energy of the people are most required to resist foreign aggressions presents most temptations to distrusts and divisions.—Was there ever a stronger illustration of the truth and correctness of this observation than the recent efforts made under the pressure of the embargo laws? The moment the privations, reluctantly but necessarily imposed by those laws, became to be felt, was the moment of signal to every political demagogue, who wished to find his way to office and to power, to excite the distrusts of the people, and thus to separate them from the government of their choice, by every exaggeration, which ingenuity could devise, and every misrepresentation, which ratsenood could invent; nothing was omitted, which it was conceived would have a tendency to effect this object. But, Mr. President, the people of the U. S. must learn the lesson now, and at all future times, of disrespecting the bold and disingenuous charges and insinuations of such aspiring demagogues. They must learn to respect and rally round their own government, or they never can present a formidable front to a foreign aggressor. Sir, the people of the U. S. have already learnt this lesson. They have recently given an honorable and glorious example of their knowledge in this respect. They have in their recent elections, demonstrated to the nation, and to the world, that they possess too much good sense to become the dupes of these delusive artifices, and too much patriotism to desert their government, when it stands most in need of their support and energy.

The gentleman from Connecticut (Mr. Hillhouse) has made the most strict, and I had almost said, uncharitable scrutiny into the objects and effects of the embargo laws, in the delusive hope, I presume, of obtaining a triumph over his political adversaries. I propose to follow the gentleman, in a fair and candid comparison of information and opinions upon this subject; and I shall do so in the most perfect confidence, that, whenever a thorough examination of the objects and effects of the embargo laws shall be made known, and the merits of the measure fully understood, that there is not a man in the U. S. who will not applaud and support the administration for its adoption, who has the uncontaminated heart of an American, throbbing within his bosom.

Mr. President, I have always understood that there were two objects contemplated by the embargo laws. The first, precautionary, operating upon ourselves—The second, coercive, operating upon the aggressing belligerents. Precautionary, in saving our seamen, our ships, and our merchandise from the plunder of our enemies, and avoiding the calamities of war. Coercive, by addressing strong appeals to the interests of both the belligerents. The first object has been answered beyond my most sanguine expectations. To make a fair and just estimate of this measure, reference should be had to our situation at the time of its adoption. At that time, the aggressions of both the belligerents were such as to leave the U. S. but a painful alternative in the choice of one of three measures, to wit: embargo, war, or submission. I know that this position has not been admitted, though but faintly denied, in the discussion. I shall however proceed upon this hypothesis for the present, and in the course of my observations will prove its correctness by the statements of the gentlemen in favor of the resolution.

Before the recommendation of this measure, the laudable and provident circumspection of the administration, dad obtained tolerably correct estimates of the amount and value of the ships and merchandise belonging to the citizens of the U. States then afloat; and the amount and value of what was shortly expected to be afloat; together with a conjectural statement of the number of seamen employed in the navigation thereof.

It was found that merchandise to the value of one hundred millions of dollars was actually afloat, in vessels amounting in value to twenty millions more—That an amount of merchandise and vessels equal to fifty millions of dollars more, was expected to be shortly put afloat, and that it would require fifty thousand seamen to be employed in the navigation of this enormous amount of property. The administration was informed of the hostile edicts of France previously issued, and then in a state of execution, and of an intention on the part of Great Britain to issue her orders, the character and object of which were also known. The situation of this commerce was as well known to Great Britain as to ourselves, and her inordinate cupidity could not withstand the temptation of the rich booty she vainly thought within her power. This was the state of information at the time this measure was recommended.

[*Speech to be continued.*]

HOUSE OF *REPESENTATIVES.*

WEDNESDAY, *November* 30.

FOREIGN RELATIONS.

DEBATE

On the report in part of the committee to whom was referred so much of the president's message as relates to foreign relations.

[CONTINUED.]

(Mr. Johnson's speech continued.)

But we all know her hopes were blasted. This is the reason why the blow was aimed, and your commerce sacrificed. The remonstrances of our minister could not keep pace with new aggressions. This temporising policy of England and the destruction of our commerce buried party spirit in America for the moment, and produced an indignant protest against her conduct from the great commercial cities in the union, in which their lives and their property were pledged to support the government in measures of just retaliation. And on this occasion the merchants of Boston requested the President to send a special envoy to England, to give greater solemnity to our claims of indemnity and future security. The cause of the merchants became a common cause; and the non-importation law was enacted; and Mr. Pinkney sent as a special minister, agreeably to request. Let the commercial interest cease to complain. It is for them principally that we now suffer. These deeply inflicted wounds upon the commerce of America, engulphed for a moment the consideration of the primary object of Mr. Monroe's mission—the impressment of seamen—and it would seem that when our minister pressed one great subject of complaint, some greater outrage was committed to draw our attention from the former injury. Thus the unavailing exertions of our minister for upwards of two years at the court of St. James's, eventuated in an extraordinary mission, and the non-importation law; a measure of retaliation, and which rendered us less dependent upon a foreign government for such articles as can be manufactured at home. To bring further evidence of British hostility, let us attend a little to the administration of Mr. Fox. He came into office about the first of February. On the 31st of May, information was received in London of the extra mission of Mr. Pinkney. Mr. Monroe, therefore, had an opportunity of about four months with Mr. Fox to settle our differences, without any interruption, not even the ideal one which has been suggested, as giving a temporary stay to the negociation, viz. the waiting the arrival of Mr. Pinkney. The United States had a right to expect something like justice from this able minister; because he entertained a sincere desire to conciliate the friendship of this nation by acts of justice.

But in this just expectation we were disappointed. The hostility of other members of the cabinet with whom he was associated was the real cause of difficulty, joined perhaps with his sudden indisposition & death. Mr. Fox acknowledged our right to the colonial trade—he promised to stop the capture and condemation of our merchant vessels—but when pressed to answer our complaints in writing, he promised, but broke that promise, and ultimately refused to give any orders with respect to the capture and condemnation of our vessels. Thus the golden apple was presented to our grasp, and then sdatched forever from our sight.

Now let the committee attend to the chapter of negociation, which produced the rejected treaty. 1. The subject of blockade is proposed, and a definition demanded.—We denied the doctrine of paper breastworks, spurious and illegitimate blockades, to be executed in every sea by the British navy, of which our neutral rights were the victims. Such as the blockade of the coast of Europe from the Elb to Brest, of the Elb the Weiser and Ems. The whole coast of old Spain, of the Dardanelles and Smyrna, and of Curracoa. Upon this subject Great Britain would yield nothing.

2. No duty can be laid upon American exports, but Great Britain imposes a duty of four per cent upon her exports to the U. States, under the name of a convoy duty; by which duty the citizens of the U. States pay to Great Britain an annual amount of 1,300,000 dollars: but upon this unfriendly discrimination she will yield nothing.

3. Upon the search of merchant vessels she would yield nothing.

4. Upon the colonial trade she imposed new restrictions. She would yield nothing ——a trade which produced the United States revenue to the amount of 1,300,000 dollars per annum—and furnished exports from the United States of 50,000 dolls. annually.

5. Upon West India trade she would yield nothing, and upon the East India trade she imposed new restrictions.

6. Upon the impressment of seamen, the subject was too delicate—she was fighting for her existence—she would yield nothing.

7. Upon the mutual navigation of the St. Lawrence, so important to the northern states, they would yield nothing; but would demand a monopoly of the fur trade, and influence over the Indians within our own limits—thus ended the chapter of negotiation.

[*Speech to be continued.*]

FOREIGN.

(VIA BOSTON.)

LISBON, *Sept.* 30.

The arrest of the Spanish general Garrosa, took place at St. Amero, on the night of the 26th inst. St. Amero is a suburb of Lisbon, and about as far from the city as it is from Temple-bar to the middle of Piccadilly, and it so happens that I reside at the house of an Englishman, which is next door to that in which general Garrosa was concealed. This man betrayed the Spanish troops which were in the neighborhood of Lisbon when the revolution in their own country commenced. Under false pretences he made them march to a position, where, by a previous concert with Junot, they were surrounded by French troops, and compelled to lay down their arms. They were then hurried into boats, and imprisoned in the hulks on the river, where they remained until our troops took possession of Lisbon. It is generally said that the traitor was discovered by a waterman (*i. e* one of the men who are employed to carry water from the fountains in order to supply the houses) but I have been assured that it was a Portuguese who lived in the same house that informed against him. As soon as his retreat was discovered, two troops of cavalry, and two companies of infantry, were sent to surround his residence, and to keep off the enraged Spaniards, who otherwise would have torn him in pieces, and the Portuguese, who threatened to pull down the house.—Perfect order was, however, preserved by our troops. Garrosa, I understand, is an Italian by birth; he is very much indisposed to-day, and, it is said, he has swallowed poison.

NEW-YORK, *December* 18.

FROM JAMAICA.—By the ship Messenger, capt. Ayres, 19 days passage from Kingston, Jam. the editors of the N. York Gazette, have received regular files of Jamaica papers to the 26th ult.

Those papers contain the important intelligence that a body of Spaniards from Porto Rico had gone against the city of St. Domingo—that the governor of that place, gen. Ferrand, had gone out with a chosen body of troops to meet them—that when within sight of the Spaniards, the most of Ferrand's troops deserted to the enemy—and that gen. Ferrand in a fit of desperation shot himself through the head.

A letter from Kingston, of the 17th ult. says, "It is intended to put a duty on your exports, on importation into this island, to take place this present month, on the following articles—superfine flour 5s per barrel, ship bread per 100 wt 2s corn meal per barrel 3s Indian corn 10s rice per 100 1s8, Boston chips per M 8s4, cyprus and other shingles 6s8, staves and heading per M 1s6, pitch pine do. 1s3, wood hoops 5d, and all other articles not enumerated, with horses, neat cattle, live stock, &c. 10 per cent. ad valorem. The duty on fish the same as the bounty on that imported from British America. Tonnage do. one dollar per ton.

Kingston, Nov. 25.

Arrived the Janet, ——, from London with dry goods, and the Spanish ship Sosa Erasma de Germen, from Malaga, with wine, raisins, &c. both for Havana, taken by the French privateers Jean Bar, and Guay Trouin, de la Granges, and retaken by the Rein Deer, and Pert, within three miles of Samana Bay, and brought into Port Royal yesterday. They had been plundered of part of their cargoes by the privateers.

By these vessels we have accounts of the capture of Samana, that famous rendezvous for a hoard of privateers, by the frigates the Franchise, Aurora, and Daedalus, and Rein Deer, and Pert, brigs. On the 10th current, these vessels anchored off the town when the alarm was soon spread, and at the sight of such superior force, the principal part of the inhabitants, consisting of more than 200 men, women and children, sought refuge on board the Exchange privateer of 14 guns and 100 men, and another privateer in the harbor, expecting to escape to St. Domingo, with the assistance of their sweeps. But four British boats well manned, were dispatched, which soon captured them. In the mean time, other boats proceeded on shore to storm the fort which was taken after a slight resistance. We however regret that captain Duern, of the Aurora, was dangerously wounded in the hip by a musket ball while leading on the party. Many vessels laden with coffee fell into the captors hands. A vessel was shortly after dispatched to Porto Rico with the intelligence and requesting a sufficient number of troops to be sent thence to garrison the place.

The Hebe, Fyffe, of 32 guns, anchored at Port Royal yesterday from a cruize off St Domingo. She brought in the ship Humphreys Young, from London for Honduras, laden with provisions and dry goods recaptured from the French privateer Superior, who had plundered her of some of her cargo and stores; and had taken out her crew, with a colonel and an ensign Hibernian who were passengers in the ship. When the Hebe hove in sight, they cut the privateers masts, and the crew escaped ashore in the boat at the Island of Beattie.

The French national schooner Colibri, of 3 guns and 66 men, and the Flor de la Mer were sent in yesterday by the Polyphemus of 64.

By the above vessel, as well as by the Hebe we learn, that the death of general Ferrand is correct. It appears that on the first attempt of the Spaniards to gain possession of the city of St. Domingo, the general did not command the troops himself; but on the following day, when he had learned a large body of Spaniards from Porto Rico had landed, and things began to wear an alarming appearance, he marched out at the head of a very fine corps, on whom he placed the most implicit confidence; but scarcely had he proceeded when the major part of them, who were Spaniards, and who were exasperated at the outrages of the French against their country, deserted his ranks and joined their countrymen. Enraged to see himself thus abandoned by his own hopes, gen. Ferrand terminated *his* existence by blowing his own brains out with a pistol. Still, however, they were unable to gain possession of the city, but retired to a strong post to wait for reinforcements when the attack was to be renewed.

On Tuesday last, off Cape Tiberon, the Hebe spoke a Spanish schooner, which had been at St. Domingo as a flag of truce, from Cuba, and which confirmed the above.

PHILADELPHIA, *December* 20.

From Havanna.

By capt. Rymers, arrived this morning in 18 days from Havanna, we are informed that a few days previous to his sailing, a national brig from Cadiz, and a schooner from Malaga, arrived there in short passages.—From capt. R's not understanding the Spanish language, he was unable to ascertain the particular news received by these arrivals—It was evident, however, that the intelligence brought by them, was of great importance, and favourable to the cause of the Spaniards. Public illuminations, and every description of rejoicing, were immediately ordered. The populace destroyed the windows which were but partially illuminated, but no violence was offered to the French inhabitants, they prudently acquiescing in the public feeling. Capt R. understood, that among other articles of intelligence, information had been received of the army under King Joseph being compleatly defeated, and he himself made prisoner.—Captain R. having brought no loose papers we are under the necessity of waiting for further particulars until the delivery of the letters from the Post-Office.

Flour at Havanna 30 dollars.

NORFOLK, *December* 18.

The schooner Maria, from Alexandria bound to New York, put in wind bound—she dragged her anchors on Tuesday, and got on Spinner's Point, but will be got off without much damage.

On Tuesday morning came on a violent gale from NE. accompanied with torrents of rain, which continued, without intermission, during the whole day. The tide rose higher than we ever have seen it—the wharves in general were covered with water, and most of the houses were inundated. Shipping off our coast, we fear, must have suffered much, as the weather was remarkably cold. We have already an account of the loss of the brig Perseverance, capt. Watt, from Wilmington, N. C. bound to Washington City, with naval stores and timber for government—she ran on Sewell's point during the gale, and bilged—a part of the cargo may probably be saved. About 10 o'clock on Tuesday night, captain Watt died, thro' fatigue and intense cold. Next morning, a boat was sent from the frigate Chesapeake to the brig, which took off the crew, who are much injured by the frost. The remains of the captain were brought to town last evening in a Hampton boat.

Alexandria Daily Gazette.

FRIDAY, DECEMBER 23.

We learn by the arrival of the Spanish ship Maria, that the day before she left Havanna, news reached that place, that the city of St. Domingo had been taken by the Spaniards, and that Gen. Farrand, the French commandant, had shot himself in consequence. It is also stated that the gov. of Cuba had received a message from gen. Christophe, importing that he would surrender that part of the island of St. Domingo, which he possesses to the officers of Ferdinand VII. provided he should think proper to take possession of it in the name of that King.

Charleston paper.

A French privateer arrived here on the 17th inst. mounting four guns and a number of small arms—says, she it last from St. Domingo which she left 20 days ago—having no cargo it is strongly suspected she has been hovering on our coast for some *flour vessels*, but having been catched in the late gale, sprung her mast and was obliged to put in here to refit. Informs, there is no truth in the report circulated here a few days ago, *of the City of St. Domingo having surrendered to the British.*

Norfolk pap.

The Boston Centinel of Saturday, after giving copious extracts from Lloyd's List, observes—"thus, in the course of 20 days, 62 vessels from the British provinces in N. America, had arrived in the mother country—and from colonies now rapidly rising in power and opulence, on the self-made ruins of American commerce."

THE REIGN OF VIOLENCE.—The public will read the letter of the Secretary of the Treasury with astonishment. Arbitrary & oppressive laws require arbitrary and oppressive measures to secure their execution. Here we see that instead of leaving the laws to courts of justice, a bloody military is to be raised and called into action to force obedience to them. The general government is to be set in array against the state governments. The collectors of our ports (good democrats all) are to be lordly despots, tho' the president to be sure is to be the great bandit over them; the citizens are no longer to have an appeal to the laws for redress against their tyranny, and the judges of the courts are to be deprived of the power of issuing a writ to bring them before them.

The land already begins to swarm with the spies of government, and that detestable character, an *informer*, receives daily encouragement and reward.

If there is any truth in what Mr. Masters has said and published, that "*the hand of Napoleon* was in this thing," laying the embargo, then surely a more fit instrument could not have been found to secure its execution according to the latest and most approved method of doing such things in France than Albert Gallatin—Albert Gallatin, a foreigner by birth, a foreigner in habits, manners and speech—Alqert Gallatin, who advised, counselled and abetted insurgency against our government and kindled the flame of insurrection around a wiskey pole.

After this, after the adoption of this bill, cease Americans, cease I beseech you, to talk of liberty, for you have none; of independence, for its gone—your property is to be seized and wrested from you upon suspicion—your houses entered and examined on suspicion—and if butchery follows on suspicion, it is no more than you have to expect. Turn not your eyes towards the temples of justice, they are shut against you—appeal not to your government, it is the very source from whence all your calamities flow.

[*N. York Even. Post.*

The embargo bill, No. 5, introduced into the senate, by Mr Giles, a bill which, if we did not fear the thrust of a bayonet as a reward for the truth of our assertion, we should say, lays the axe to the root of civil liberty, and for some days under discussion in that body, was yesterday recommitted to the committee that reported it, and two new members added.

Wash. Fed.

At the back of the Speaker's Chair in the hall of the House of Representatives, is a large American Eagle, the emblem of the nation. As the character of the United States is entirely commuted, the Eagle should be instantly dismounted, and a Land Terrapin, more dignified brave and generous in its nature, should be hoisted on the Eagle's pedestal. The Terrapin has five beatiful *stripes* on the back, answering to the five embargo laws, with which the government has inhumanly lacerated itself for twelve months.

[*Fed. Rep.*

North America may be styled in Europe, The Grand Western Monastery, whose monks suffer voluntary castigation, to "spite the devil." Old Nick Napoleon vexes the monks, and they flagelate themselves to be revenged.

[*ibid.*

Nick occasionally amuses himself by putting a red hot coal upon the back of the American Terrapin, and so sure as it thursts its head from under the shell, *Bonny* raps him upon the noddle, and like a Scaramouch his head instantly disappears; it seeks a "dignified retirement." Fine fun for a French Monkey to amuse himself with teazing an inoffensive, helpless terrapin, that never did any body "*harm.*"

[*ibid.*

Naturalists say that a Terrapin can live without eating, with his head within his shell, twelve months and a day—a Monkey or Lion, not more than three days.

[*ibid.*

OH YEZ!——"THE EMBRGO TELLS,"——INDEED!

Extract of a letter from a respectable house in Cadez, to his correspondent in N. York, dated,

OCTOBER 8.

"The consequent peace between us and Great Britain has caused our ports & those of Portugal to be open to British navigation; and the spirit of speculation has been so great, that they have overstocked every market in the Mediterranean, as likewise this place, with all kinds of provisions and colonial produce, prices of which may be considered nominal; we however quote them for your government. The only article that would answer now is pipe staves, and the first arrival would in our opinion command 120 to 130 dolls. per thousand on board dressed.

"White Havanna sugar, 10 to 12 dollars per quintal—brown do. 8 to 10 do.—flour 8 dollars a barrel—English fish of last catch 5 to 5 1-4 dolls. per quintal—English butter 25 cents per lb.—rice 6 dollars per quintal."

Electoral Schism.—The complicated and heavy mortification that now presses upon our democrats, from the schism which took place in the city on Wednesday last, among the presidential electors, is so humiliating, that we forbear to increase their torture by any remarks—even upon the "Indian frolic," as they neatly term it, which closed the labors of the day by those who had been guests with the electors at dinner. There is a conversation, however, which took place between two of the electors, in a public house, after they had given in their votes, that merits, and which we should be inexcusable in not recording; Mr. J. who had voted for Madison, approached Mr. G. who it was believed had given his vote for Clinton, and very cavillierly observed, "So, you have voted to-day more like a federalist than a republicsn!" "I have voted conscientiously," replied Mr. G. "and if those who nominated me as an elector, expected I was to be *nosed* about by any man or set of men, they have been disappointed; and from the intrigues that are this day practising through the U. States, I view it as the darkest day the country ever saw; and *I very much doubt whether we ever have another election of President under the present constitution.*" This is what Edmund Burke would call "high matter." God grant it prove not too prophetic.

(Hudson Balance.

A PROSPECT.—The public are not to conclude, from the circumstance that more "laws of embargo" are about to be passed, that the system will not be in some measure relaxed, before the rising of congress.——The majority, convinced as they are, that the system has not operated, and cannot operate, coercively upon foreign nations, and ashamed to retrace their path by an immediate and manly repeal, endeavor to make the people believe, that the only reason why it has not brought Great Britain and France to our feet, is, that it has been evaded by a few smugglers. It is necessary, therefore, say they, in order that the experiment of its efficacy may be fairly tried, to close every avenue to evasion. If they should pass 20 more supplementary laws, *still it may be relied on*, that some relaxation of the embargo or rather non-exportation system, will take place before March, except in relation to France and Great Britain.

MARQUE & REPRISAL.—There is a considerable party in favor of issuing letters of marque and reprisal, which would be instant war with Great Britain. Whether such a step will be taken or not, probably depends upon the events in Spain. If the "contest for the government" should issue in favor of the patriots, the war party, perhaps, will not amount to a majority. The idle idea is entertained by some, that when Bonaparte sees the official rejection of our overtures by England, he will himself relax in our favor. This is of a piece with the rest of the wisdom of the majority. This is still a visible leaning towards France.—War with Napoleon the Great is at all events to be avoided.

[*Freeman's Journal.*

FOR THE PHILADELPHIA GAZETTE.

MR. RELF,

The second measure recommended by the secretary of the treasury, for preventing coasting vessels from violating the embargo, viz. "that neither capture, distress, or any other accident, should be admitted as a plea, or given in evidence on the trial"—reminds me of a regulation adopted in the Prussian service under the great Frederick.

It frequently happened at the reviews, that in consequence of wind, or some accident or other, the hats of many of the soldiers were thrown off, to the great interruption of the manœuvres of the day.——After many ineffectual attempts to prevent so serious an evil, it was given in general orders and made a general rule, that any soldier who should—no matter what the cause—suffer his hat to fall off his head, while under arms, should be immediately put under arrest, and severely punished for the misdemeanor. No matter how it happened, whether knocked off by the musket of some aukward booby near him, blown off by a sudden gust of wind, or any other accident whatever; the hat being off, it mattered not how—the poor devil was instantly seized, and underwent a severe chastisement, for a fault it was not, perhaps in his power to prevent! And, is our boasted liberty come to this?

Alas, poor Columbia!

But it is needless to comment on an act so truly arbitrary and tyranical. We are progressing.

The Delcware Quota.—We are informed, that the Governor of Delaware, when he received orders to draft the state quota of 100,000 militia, replied that he should issue no orders on that subject, until he had been informed of the object for which the troops weree to be raised. As commander in chief of the state force, he considered himself entitled to such information. He also wrote to one of the state representatives, Mr. White, to procure the information, who accordingly made a motion in the Senate with the view of drawing forth the real object of the measure. The information, however, was not rendered, nor has any step been taken to organize the Quota of Delaware.—*N. Y. C. Adv.*

LOTTERY OFFICE.

☞ TICKETS in the *Charitable Marine Society Lottery*, now drawing, for sale at the office of the *Alexandria Daily Gazette*, price *Five Dolls. & Seventy five cents.* A regular list of the drawing will be received and information given gratis to those who purchase tickets.

August 9

Twenty Dollars Reward.

WAS STOLEN, from the stable of the subscriber, on Wednesday night, the 30th of November, *a bright bay MARE*, with a small star in her forehead, short docked and rough shod—had a sore on the right side of her back occasioned by a cart sadddle—between 15 and 16 hands high, about 8 years old. Whoever will take up the Mare and Thief and prosecute him to conviction, shall receive the above reward, or FIVE DOLLARS for the Mare only on delivering her to

James Tyler,
Near the Stone Bridge.

December 23. 3t

NOTICE.

THE Members of the Presbyterian Church are respectfully requested to attend their annual meeting, at the Church on Monday Morning, the 26th instant, at 11 o'clock, to choose a Committee and transact other business of importance. Persons wanting pews in said Church will please apply on that day.

December 23.

☞ The Public are hereby respectfully informed, that Mr, *Morris* is to preach in the Old Methodist Meeting House, next Sunday forenoon, at 11 o'clock, and the afternoon at 3 o'clock.

December 21.

Masonic Charity Sermon.

AT the request of the Brethren of Alexandria Washington Lodge, No. 22, a CHARITY SERMON will be delivered by the Reverend Brother MUIR, at the Presbyterian Church, on Sunday next, in anticipation of the Anniversary of *St John the Evangelist.*

The Brethren will assemble at their Lodge Room, at ten o'clock, in the forenoon, and move in procession to church.

Brethren in town not members, are respectfully invited to attend.

By order of the W. M.

John Young. *Sec'y.*

December 22

☞ There will be no service at the Episcopal Church in the forenoon of that day.

The Constables give Notice,

That they have been charged by the MAYOR to be diligent in detecting and bringing to punishment all such as shall violate the law prohibiting the discharge of fire-arms in the town.—This notice is deemed necessary from the near approach of *Christmas*, a time at which the law on this subject has been too frequently disregarded.

December 22.

LANDED TO DAY,
21 bales nice Upland Cotton,
AND FOR SALE BY
E. GILMAN.

December 20. d3tlaw4t

CASH
And the highest prices given for
HOGS BRISTLES,
BY THE SUBSRIBER,

WHO manufactures and keeps on hand, *A general assortment of BRUSHES*, which he will dispose of on pleasing terms, at his manufactory, King-street, opposite Hodgkin's Indian Queen Tavern, Alexandria.

John Shakes.

December 13. d3teo4t

THIS DAY IS PUBLISHED
And for sale at R. GRAY's Book-store, and MARCH's, Georgetown,
PRICE 37½ Cents,
AN
ADDRESS
TO THE
PEOPLE OF THE UNITED STATES;
On the importance of encouraging
AGRICULTURE & DOMESTIC MANUFACTURES:
TENDING TO SHEW
That by a due encouragement of these essential interests, the nation will be rendered more respectable abroad and more prosperous at home.
TOGETHER WITH AN ACCOUNT OF
The Improvements in Sheep at Arlington
The native Sheep of Smith's Island, and the plans proposed for extending his valuable race of animals, for the benefit of the country at large.

BY
GEORGE W. P. CUSTIS, Esq.
Of Arlington House, District of Columbia

☞ Booksellers supplied on the usual terms.

JOHN R. COOKE,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,

INTENDING to practice in the superior and inferior courts of Berkely county, Virginia; tenders his professional services to merchants and others in Alexandria, having claims upon persons resident in that county.

Martinsburgh, Dec. 12 3aw4t

Washington Woollen Mannfactory.

To the inhabitants of the District of Columbia and the country circumjacent.

FELLOW-CITIZENS,

HAVING before nad the honor of addressing you on the important and National subject of Domestic Manufactures, I make no apology for calling your attention at the present moment, to a concern of such patriotic, as well as individual interest.

The formation of companies for the purpose of forwarding this truly beneficial sys em, has taken place in many parts of the Union, since last Spring—with much success to the North and with very partial prospect of encouragement southwardly. With the exception of Charleston, (s. c.) most of the other companies have been but moderately patronised & seem unlikely to succeed. Whether these Companies have been founded on too extensive a scale, or whether the dispositions of the inhabitants in those parts of our country, are unfriendly to these establishments, is not for me to determine—very certain it is that the laudable and patriotic views of the promoters of these institutions, are at present much paralysed, by the apathy of their fellow-citizens, and the enthusiasm in favor of domestic economy, seems subsiding to its former level.

With a view to restore this generous and worthy cause, I have sought for, and obtained, the most authentic information, from a gentleman resident in Pennsylvania, of the expence attending the erection of works, for the purpose of Woollen Manufactories, which information I beg leave to present to the public.

"The price of making and putting up to
"machines, one carding and one breaker
"and finisher, will be $750 which will turn
"out 15 lbs. of wool per hour. The Spinning
"machines with 40 spindles, will cost $150
"to spin 25lbs. per day—Freight to be paid
"to Arlington. An experienced hand for six
"months to attend the works, at $18 per
"month and two boys will be all the hands
"necessary for commencing the manufacto-
"ry."

Believing that a system of this kind will answer a better purpose, in most parts of the Southern country than more extensive establishments—I beg leave to offer the following proposals to the public, viz.

To establish a Company Stock of 150 shares, at $20 each, $10 to be paid at the time of subscribing, and the balance in two installments. The works to be established at the Washington Mills in the Forest of Washington, where the following inducements will be offered, and the following advantages given to the establishment.

To take the water from the forebay of the mills which affords a fall of 30 feet. The stone necessary for the houses may be quarried from a quarry within 150 yards of the scite, which quarry is equal to any in the U. States. The timber for the machinery to be furnished from the Forest gratis, and the property necessary for the scite to be deeded to the commissioners who may be appointed to receive the same, to be held by them until the works shall have redeemed the principal Stock, with an interest of six per cent. and then to become the exclusive property of the commissioners of the Arlington Institution, to be by them appropriated to the promotion of the Woollen Manufacture, and the erection of a seminary for the education of the children who may be engaged in the works, and such others as may be proper candidates for instruction.

The situation hereby offered cannot be exceeded in point of value or convenience. The Mills are between four and five miles from Alexandria, 3 and 4 from Georgetown and the City, and the great road leading from the Potomac Bridge to the Little River Turnpike, will pass immediately by the scite.

The expences calculated by the subscription may perhaps exceed the necessities of the plan, if so, the latter installments will be but partially required.

That the works if erected, will meet with due encouragement, I fully believe, since there are no establishments of the sort in the Southern Country where they are more particularly wanted.

Materials for building, workmanship and even labour would be taken in payment of shares to admit all classes of citizens as partakers in the establishment. Weavers and every class of mechanics who would serve as appendages to the works, will meet with situations at the Mills free of charge to the amoun of an acre each.

The money which shall be paid on the shares can be placed in any of the Banks in the District to credit of any three gentlemen the company may please to appoint as Directors.

When we reflect that every other company formed within this district for public purposes has met with success, and large monied capitals have been vested in stock of every description throughout the union, may we not hope that this humble and patriotic experiment will meet with due patronage and support.—Should this institution be found to answer beneficial purposes, others will arise in support of the same cause, and establishments on a larger scale succeed the first adventurers.

The subscriber trusts that the public will duly appreciate his motives in the promoting this very useful establishment, and acquit him of all selfish or interested views. His labors have always been guided by a far different impulsi.—"*Pro patria semper*" will ever be the motto of the Arlington Institution, and Public Utility its end.

George W. P. Custis.

☞ Subscription papers will be placed in the Coffee-houses of Alexandria, Geo. Town, the City and elsewhere. A list of the subscribers will be published and a meeting called for organizing the company.

FOR SALE,

A very valuable TRACT of LAND, containing 1115 acres, lying near Haymarket, in the county of Prince William. This land is now in the occupation of Mr. *James Green*, who will shew the premises to any person disposed to purchase. The subscriber having much need of money will give a great bargain on this land.

Wm. A. G. Dade.

Dumfries, Nov. 15—18 28t*

TO LET,

The HOUSE on Prince-street, lately occupied by *John Watts*, deceased.

FOR SALE,

1 Share Pennsylvania Copper Mine Stock.

R. I. Taylor *Ex'or*

September 24. co

NOTICE.

Was taken up adrift in the river Potomac, by the subscriber, a fine BATTEAUX—The owner or owners are requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges, and take the said property away.

Raphael Semmes,

Charles County, Maryland.

December 17. oaw3w

Fishery to Rent.

I will rent my Fishery on the Potomac river, about three miles below Alexandria, for the ensuing season. I have lately erected roomy and commodious buildings for carrying on the Fishery upon an extensive scale. For particulars apply on the premises.

C. W. Valangen.

December 5. law3t‡

ORPHANS' COURT,

Alexandria County, Nov. Term, 1808.

ORDERED,

THAT the executors of *James Russel*, deceased, insert the following advertisement in the Alexandria Gazette, three times a week for eight weeks.

ALEX. MOORE. *Register.*

This is to give Notice,

THAT the subscribers have obtained from the Orphans' Court of Alexandria C'ty. in the district of Columbia, letters testamentary on the estate of *James Russel*, late of the County aforesaid, Merchant, dec'd. All persons having claims against the said deceased are hereby warned to exhibit the same with the vouchers thereof, to the subscribers on or before the 4th day of May next, or they may by law be excluded from all benefit to said estate, and those indebted thereto are required to make immediate payment

Given under our hands this 4th day of November 1808.

James H. Hooe.
Trueman Brafhears.

Executors of James Russel.

November 4 co8

Horse Shoeing Warranted.

THOMAS WHITE, JUN.

Blacksmith and Farrier,

ACQUAINTS his customers and the public in general, that he has opened a shop at the lower end of Union street, adjoining Mr. John Hunter's ship yard, for the purpose of shoeing horses, in which line his abilities needs no comment—and begs leave to solicit a share of the patronage of a generous public, and to assure them that any work in the line of his profession, shall not be surpassed by any on the continent.

Blacksmith work of all kinds and description executed in a neat and workmanlike manner

N. B Those who favor him with their custom will have the advantage of receiving his advice and attention in farriery gratis.

☞ A couple of smart Lads, from 14 to 16 years of age, will be taken as apprentices nd treated with kindkess, and strict attention aid to their morals.

September 5. d1m2aw3m

FOR SALE,

The DWELLING HOUSE and LOT, with the Improvements where I reside.

ALSO,

Sundry vacant LOTS, situate in various parts of the town of Alexandria. They are free of all incumbrances and will be conveyed in fee simple to the purchasers.

The terms of credit shall be easy on giving sufficient security, and will be made known by application to the subscriber.

Charles Lee.

September 27. 2awtf

Trinity Church Lottery.

This Lottery is authorised by the Legislature of Maryland, and bonds have been given to the Mayor and City Council of Baltimore, for the faithful performance of the Managers. The following is the Scheme:—

SCHEME.

			Dollars,
1	Prize of		5000
1	do.		3000
2	do.	2000	4000
2	do.	1500	3000
3	do.	1000	3000
6	do.	500	3000
20	do.	200	4000
35	do.	100	3500
70	do.	50	3500
175	do.	20	3500
500	do.	10	5000
5250	do.	6	31500
6065	Prizes.		72000
11935	Blanks.		
	Sum raised,		15000
	Expences including commission to the Corporation		3000

OF THE ABOVE PRIZES,

1 of 200 dols. to the first drawn Blank.
1 of 200 do. to 1st drawn blank after 2000
1 of 200 do. do. 4000
1 of 200 do. do. 6000
1 of 200 do. do. 8000
1 of 1000 do. do. 10,000
1 of 500 do. do. 12000
1 of 500 do. do. 14000
1 of 1500 do. do. 16000
1 of 2000 last drawn blank.

From the above scheme it will appear that that there are not two blanks to a prize, and that the prizes are to be paid without discount.

☞ TICKETS for sale at R. GRAY's *Book-store*, King-street—Present price of tickets SIX DOLLARS, will advance as the drawing progresses, which will be at the rate of 2000 tickets a week, and will positively be completed in nine weeks from this date. A correct list of the drawing will be received daily. Prizes in the Charitable Marine Lottery taken in exchange for tickets in this.

November 2.

N. B. The Charitable Marine Lottery has unavoidably been postponed, by reason that the clerks have been employed in preparing the numbers, checks, &c. for the Trinity Church Lottery but the drawing will be resumed in a short time and no doubt need be entertained of its final completion.

Joseph Mandeville,

GROCER OF KING and FAIRFAX STREETS, ALEXANDRIA:

Has received a considerable addition to his Stock,

AND OFFERS FOR SALE,

20 hogsheads, 20 barrels } 1st and 2d quality *Muscovado Sugars.*
7000 lb. Green Coffee
3 1-2 tons British Patent Shot, assorted BB to No. 9.
10 bales Cotton.
10 casks first quality Goshen Cheese.
40 boxes Mould Candles.
15 bags clean heavy Pepper.
50 lb. Nutmegs.
casks London refined Saltpetre.
5 ditto Irish Glue.

Gunpowder, Imperial, Hyson, Young Hyson, Hyson Skin, and Padre Souchong Teas, in quarter chests, boxes and cannisters—most of which are equal in quality to any ever imported.

Madeira, Port, Marsala, Sherry, Lisbon, Teneriffe, and Malaga Wines.

A few cases Medoc Claret.

Jamaica, Windward-Island, and Northern Rum.

Cognac Bordeaux and Pech Brandy.

Holland and Country Gin.

Irish and Country Whiskey.

Six hogsheads Cherry Bounce.

Retailing Molasses, Havanna Honey.

Wine and Cider Vinegar.

Best Florence Oil in bottles and flasks.

Loaf and Lump Sugars, Chocolate, Rice. Pearl & Common Barley, Basket Salt, Starch Fig Blue, Indigo, Mace, Cloves, Cassia. Pimento, Race and Ground Ginger, Cayenne Pepper, Capers, Mustard, Raisins, Almonds, Currants, Madder, Allum, Copperas, Roll Brimstone, Chalk, British and Brandywine Gunpowder, Spanish Segars, Cavendish and Small Twist Chewing Tobacco, Leiper's, Garrett's, and Hamilton's Snuff, Writing and Wrapping Paper, Playing Cards, Bed Cords, Leading Lines, &c. &c.

October 18. d

Mutual Assurance Society.

THE General Annual Meeting of the Mutual Assurance Society, against fire on buildings of the state of Virginia, will be held at the Capitol, in the city of Richmond, on Monday, the first day of January next.

Samuel Greenhow,

Principal Agent

Richmond General Office of Assurance,

December 1, 1808—16. 1awt2dJ

☞ All the Printers in Virginia, and in the town of Alexandria, are requested to publish the above once per week, until the second day of January next.

SAMUEL GREENHOW.

PROPOSALS

FOR PUBLISHING BY SUBSCRIPTION,

A NEW WORK,

ENTITLED,

THE MANUAL

OF THE

FRENCH AND ENGLISH STUDENT,

OR A

NEW AND COMPLETE

DICTIONARY

OF

THE FRENCH AND ENGLISH LANGUAGES,

IN TWO PARTS:

1. *French & English*—2. *English & French.*

CONTAINING,

1. All the words in general use, occasionally illustrated by French and English sentences.
2. An extensive collection of new words in every art, science and trade.
3. The pronunciation of every word, according to the most polite usage in France nd England.
4. A copious vocabulary of sea terms and phrases.
5. A dictionary of French synonymes.
6. A dictionary of French homonymes.
7. An alphabetical list of the most familiar proper and christian names, and of the most remarkable places in the world.
8. The difficulties of the French language alphabetically arranged.
9. A complete treatise on French poetry.
10. The chief English idioms.
11. A treatise on the English particles, &c.

The whole carefully compiled from the best writers, and particularly from the Dictionaries of the French Academy, Boiste, Ferand, Gineau, Wailly, Tocquot, Nugent, Chambaud, Boyer, Johnson, Walker, &c.

BY N. G. DUFIEF,

Author of Nature Displayed in her mode of teaching language to man, applied to the French language, &c.

The first book of a nation is the dictionary of their own language.

VOLNEY.

I. It shall be printed on fine paper, in two handsome large 12mo volumes, upon a beautiful type, called nonpareil, cast for the purpose, by Messrs. Binney and Ronaldson. This type, although small, is, by its neatness and elegance, extremely grateful to the eyes. The work will issue from the press of T. and G. Palmer, who have already been so eminently distinguished by the greatest accuracy and taste in their profession, and a thorough knowledge of the French and English languages.

II. Price, to subscribers, for the two volumes in boards, neatly lettered, five dollars, to be paid on the delivery of the whole work. But gentlemen, however, wishing to have the first volume before the second, it may be received upon paying the full amount of the subscription for both volumes.

☞ Subscriptions received by R. GRAY.

Marine Insurance Company of Alexandria.

INSURANCE-OFFICE, 19th Dec. 1808.

THE Stockholders in this institution are hereby notified, that an election of fifteen directors, will be held at the court house in Alexandria on Saturday the fourteenth day of January next, ensuing.

By order,

J. B. Nickolls, *Sec'ry.*

2awt15thJan.

☞ Mr. Green of Fredericksburg and Mr. Davis of Richmond, will insert the above advertisement in their respective papers once a week till the 14th January.

☞ TO RENT.

THE subscriber offers to rent for one or more years, adjoining the place where on he now lives, a Blacksmith's shop, with a complete set of Tools, a Dwelling House in comfortable condition, calculated for a family, together with between three and four acres of very rich land.—From several years experience, I can with truth declare, that there can be no better stand for a blacksmith than the one now offered to let.

Thomas B. Moreland.

Maryland, Broad-Creek, December 9.—(15.) 1aw

N. B. If I dont rent the fine stand I will give good wages to a young man with a family.

2000 SPANISH HIDES,

Muscovado Sugar in hhds. and bbls,
Clayed do. in boxes,
Coffee in bbls. and bags,
Old London Particular and Market Madeira Wine, in pipes and half pipes.
Catalonia do in qr. casks,
Castile Soap in boxes.
A few tons of Logwood.

FOR SALE BY

Nath. Wattles, & Co.

PRINTING in its various branches neatly executed at this office.

VOL IX.

Sales

On every T
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A Variety of D
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They will publish
A new Novel,
Miss Gunning) en
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October 6.

Just
For sale at the
THE
Man as he
Neatly bound in b
one dollar.
ALM
For the year 1809,
single one.
Just
A large supply of
WRAPPING PAP
Dr. Ree's
No. 16, is receive
in a few days.
Subscribers are c
for their copies, es
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to pay for one or two
to pay for ten or fift

☞ City Ta
ALEX
AT THE SIGN
WILLIA
From the City of A
RESPECTFULL
and the PUBLIC
taken that *justly cele*
called The CITY T
lately in the possess
He hopes, by assidu
the greatest satisfac
no exertions on his
keep up the high c
vern has, as being o
on: and assures tho
have an assortment
good waiters.
Travellers and oth
accommodations at t
sonable terms.
Boarders are take
month or year.
☞ The papers f
the continent are re
the Coffee-House, ad
are for the use of stra
*** Suppers can b
o'clock in the eve
from one to twenty.
November 15.

TO B
At the subscriber's
street, just above t
said street, and o
man's sugar refine
Seine and S
Herring Twine, with
Plough Lines and Tr
Yard Rope, if wanted
dy made at his house
J
December 15.

NOT
THE Subscriber p
sick and *Surgery*, for
opened a Shop on the
tween Washington a
If he should at any ti
he will be found at h
street, who will in l
who may please to ca
Arch
December 8.